

No. 880,184.

PATENTED FEB. 25, 1908.

C. BERGENER.  
LAMP AND LANTERN.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1907.

Fig. 1.

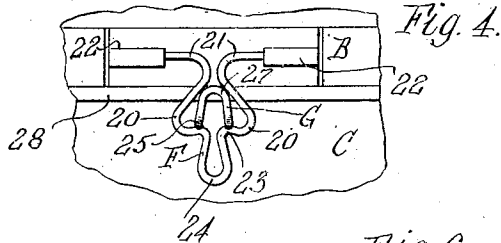
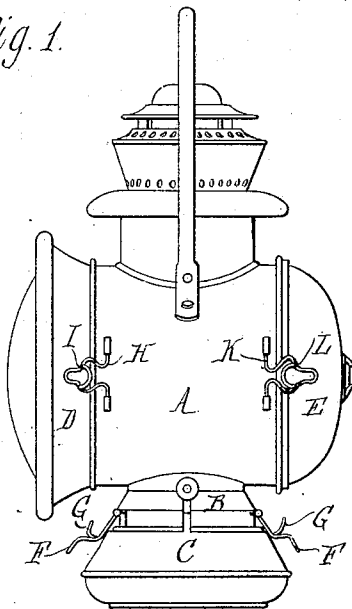


Fig. 6.

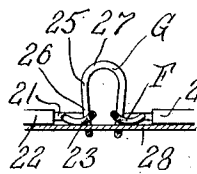


Fig. 5.

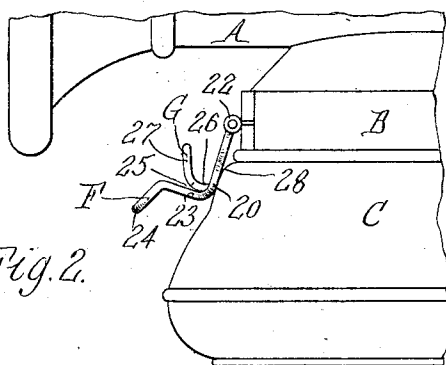
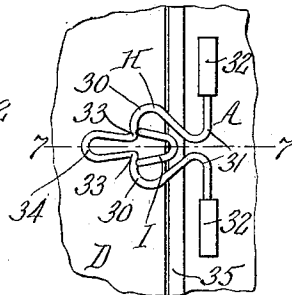


Fig. 2.

Fig. 7.

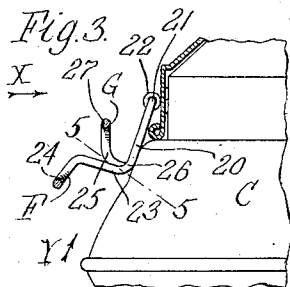
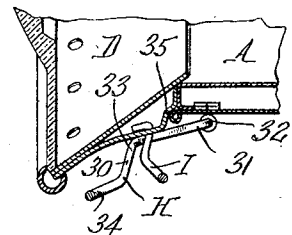


Fig. 3.

Fig. 9.

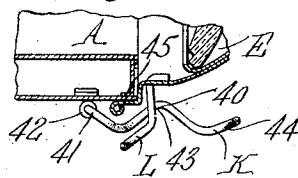


Fig. 8.

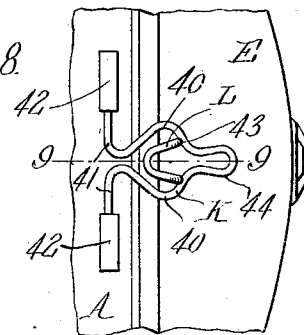


Fig. 10.

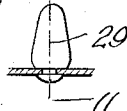


Fig. 11.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## LAMP AND LANTERN.

No. 880,184.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 25, 1908.

Application filed September 30, 1907. Serial No. 395,108.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES BERGENER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lamps and Lanterns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates mainly to that class of lamps and lanterns in which the oil pot is inserted into the body from below and secured by one or more elastic fastening devices.

The object of this invention is to provide the lamp or lantern with a spring fastening which is simple, reliable and convenient and which can be produced at comparatively small expense. While the fastening device is particularly desirable for securing the oil pot to the body, it may also be employed for fastening other movable parts to the body, for instance, the hinged front glass frame or the hinged back.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a vehicle lamp provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary side elevation of the lower part of the lamp, on an enlarged scale, showing one of the fastenings by which the oil pot is attached to the lamp body. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of this fastening. Fig. 4 is a front elevation thereof, viewed in the direction of the arrow X in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a transverse section in line 5—5, Fig. 3, viewed in the direction of the arrow Y in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the fastening for the front glass frame. Fig. 7 is a horizontal section in line 7—7, Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the fastening for the back of the body. Fig. 9 is a horizontal section in line 9—9, Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is an elevation showing a modified construction of the lug of the fastening. Fig. 11 is a vertical section in line 11—11, Fig. 10.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the body of a vehicle lamp, B the body hoop or lower portion of the body into which the oil pot C is inserted from below, D the front glass frame and E the back, both hinged at one side to the body A in the usual manner.

F represents spring catches which are pivoted to the body hoop, preferably at the front and rear sides thereof, and which engage lugs G on the oil pot. Each of these

spring catches is formed of a piece of elastic wire, preferably of brass, and is bent to form two opposite elastic bows 20 which terminate at their attaching ends in horizontal pintles or pivot portions 21, arranged in line with each other and journaled in sleeves 22 secured to the body hoop. The outer portions of the bows 20 extend toward each other and form locking portions 23 which engage against the outer face of the lug and are connected by an outwardly extending narrow loop 24 which forms the finger piece by which the fastening is manipulated.

The bows 20, pintles 21 and locking portions 23 of the catch are preferably arranged in the same plane so that the catch lies snugly against the oil pot when closed, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and the finger piece or loop 24 extends away from the oil pot sufficiently to permit of the convenient manipulation of the catch.

The lug G is secured to the oil pot and extends outwardly from the same and upwardly in the form of a hook. This lug and the spring catch are so shaped that by closing the spring catch over the lug the catch is strained and caused to draw the oil pot firmly against the body hoop or other bearing or support with which the lamp body is provided for receiving the oil pot, thereby securing the oil pot firmly to the lamp body and preventing rattling. In the construction shown in the drawings, the apex portion 25 of the lug lies furthest from the pintle line of the catch and the base portion 26 of the lug approaches the pintle line slightly from the apex to the base where the lug is attached to the oil pot, to give the spring catch a firm hold on the lug when closed. The top portion 27 of the lug slants from the apex toward the free end and approaches the pivot line of the catch to render the engagement of the catch with the lug and the straining of the catch easy and convenient. The side edges of the lug preferably taper upwardly and downwardly from the apex portion, as shown in Fig. 5, to promote this action.

Upon swinging the catch down upon the lug the side bows 20 of the catch clear the lug and the locking portions 23 of the catch at the outer ends of the side bows engage the outer face of the lug. In forcing the catch home the locking portions 23 move downwardly on the lug and are forced away from

the pintle portions of the catch until the apex of the lug has been reached, thereby straining the catch and drawing the oil pot firmly to its position against the body of the lamp.

In the construction shown the oil pot is drawn with its shoulder 28 against the lower edge of the body hoop, but other suitable bearing surfaces or shoulders may be provided.

If desired, a lug 29, Figs. 10 and 11, of sheet metal may be employed instead of a lug which is bent of wire.

H, Figs. 1, 6 and 7, represents a spring catch, similar to the catches F and pivoted to the body A at one side near the front thereof for fastening the hinged front glass frame D which is hinged to the body in the usual way and provided with a lug I for engagement with the catch H. 30 represents the side bows of this catch, 31 the pintle portions arranged vertically and journaled in sleeves 32 secured to the lamp body, 33 the locking portions by which the catch engages the lug I, and 34 the offset end loop which forms the finger piece. This catch draws the glass frame D against the shoulder 35 formed by the upright front end of the body A.

K, Figs. 1, 8 and 9, represents a spring catch, similar to the catches F and H and pivoted to the body A at one side near the rear thereof for fastening the back E which is hinged to the body in the usual way and provided with a lug L for engagement with the catch K.

40 represents the side bows of the catch, 41 the pintle portions, 42 the sleeves in which the latter are journaled, 43 the locking portions of the catch and 44 the offset end loop. This catch draws the back E against the shoulder 45 formed by the upright rear end of the body A.

I claim as my invention:

1. The combination with a lamp or lantern body and a movable part adapted to be fastened thereto, of a spring catch pivoted to said body and a lug on said movable part which is engaged by said catch, the latter being constructed of elastic wire and comprising bows on opposite sides of said lug, pintles at adjacent ends of said bows, locking portions at the opposite ends of said bows engaging the outer face of said lug, and an end loop forming a raised finger piece, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a lamp or lantern body and an oil pot provided with fastening lugs, of spring catches pivoted to said body and engaging said lugs, said catches comprising bows on opposite sides of each lug, horizontal pintles journaled on said body, locking portions engaging the outer face of the lug, and an end loop forming a raised finger piece, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES BERGENER.

Witnesses:

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A. L. GOODELL.